

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

HENRY R. WEST,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.



"A union of hearts, a union of hands,
A union of States sons may sever,
A union of laws, a union of lands,
And the FLAG OF OUR UNION FOREVER."

Address all letters to:
"THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY,"
Woodfield,
Monroe County,
Ohio.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1885.

Hon. W. M. EVARTS is the new Senator from New York.

Don CAMERON has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania.

The *Bellare Daily Independent* appeared in a new dress last week. It is a bright, new paper.

Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, and D. W. VOORHEES, of Indiana, have been re-elected to the U. S. Senate.

One hundred thousand men have gone to work in the various manufacturing industries of the country within the past month.

The management of the Ohio Penitentiary is to be investigated. The reform instituted a year ago appears to need reforming.

JUDGE ADAMANT TAYLOR has introduced a bill in Congress to give Private DALLACE a pension of \$30 per month. What for? For political services?

The House of Representatives should pass the Senate bill for the relief of Gen. GRANT. The country cannot do too much for the man that led our armies to victory.

Gen. LOGAN announces that it is his desire that the BLAINE and LOGAN clubs proceed to die and be left alongside of other rubbish of the late campaign. He doesn't propose to play second fiddle to anybody's hippodromes in 1885. The head of the ticket, or nothing, is Logan's platform.

The *Guernsey Times*, Judge Advocate TAYLOR's organ, has a severe case of sore throat. The disease was contracted in October last and continued to grow worse when it became certain that D. D. TAYLOR, its editor, who is Post Master at Cambridge, would be relieved of his office soon after March 4th, 1885. Pres. office to walk the plank, DAVID. The real call is "most go."

The British troops, on their way to the relief of Gen. Gordon at Khartoum, have fought a battle and won a victory, but the London papers do not think the situation favorable. Their comments on the 23d inst. were as follows:

The *Morning Post* says: "We confess we cannot view without apprehension the advance of what will remain of General Stewart's force after an adequate garrison has been left at Abu-Kir."

The *Daily News* says: "The accounts show that the Mahdi and his men are not so far from being as they are for the march for the relief of Khartoum is an holiday work, for it has been held a little too cheap."

The *Daily Telegraph* says there is obviously a probability that the relief of Khartoum is not to be accomplished by a battle and a march.

The *Standard* concludes an editorial thus: "In view of the bravery of the Mahdi's troops it is impossible not to feel anxiety for the course of future operations."

Scott Law Decision.

On Monday, the 19th inst., Judge KELLY announced an opinion in the cases brought by persons engaged in the traffic in intoxicating liquors to recover back the taxes paid into the Ohio Treasury under the provisions of what is known as the "Scott Liquor Law."

The Court suggested that, under the Statute, Section 5848 of the Revised Statutes, whether suit would not have to be brought against the Treasurer as an individual and not against him as Treasurer. That no recovery could be had unless the Treasurer was notified by the saloon keeper, that he would in future legal proceedings to recover back the taxes paid. That there must have been an effort by the Treasurer to make collection and some resistance on the part of saloon keeper in order to constitute involuntary payment. In other words, that the payment should have been made under protest, that is, in such a way as to advise the Treasurer of the intention of the taxpayer to bring suit to recover back the taxes, and that payment should have been made under coercion. The Court held that the petitioners in the 18 cases filed did not state facts sufficient to constitute such protest and involuntary payment, and therefore sustained the demurrer filed thereto. The opinion was exhaustive and elaborate, and we regret that we have not the full text of the opinion for publication.

The Wool Growers' Association at the annual meeting held at Columbus last week, elected Hon. David Harper, President, and Hon. W. M. Cowden, Secretary.

Mr. Hamilton's Mileage.

Quaker City Independent.

The *State Journal* sits down upon Representative Hamilton as follows: "The gentleman from Monroe seems to realize that he is not Senatorial material. He has received \$46.80 mileage. It is 102 miles from this city to Quaker City by the most liberal route, and he lives 14 miles south of this place, making 116 miles. How he justifies collecting for 195 is one of the things past finding out. It may be in the forthright of his scheme, but not in ours. Last year he sized up the distance the same way, first claiming 150 miles and later 45 more. He may have come by way of Cleveland."

From Celina to Columbus, via Bellare, 195 miles at 24 cents per mile \$46.80.
From Celina to Columbus, via Quaker City, 116 miles at 24 cents per mile, \$27.84.

From Celina to Columbus, via Summerfield and Zanesville, 117 miles at 24 cents per mile, \$28.08.

As Mr. HAMILTON traveled on free passes on the railroad and then charged full mileage by the longest route, it is plain to be seen that he was after every cent that he could possibly get from the State Treasury. The route by Summerfield and Zanesville would have taken him to Columbus in the same time that the Bellare route did and saved \$18.72 to the tax-payers.

The Democrats of Monroe have been satisfied for some time that a mistake was made when JAMES H. HAMILTON was nominated and elected Representative.

The Democrats of Seneca township, in which he resides, manifested their want of confidence, in April, 1884, when they defeated him for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace by a majority of 45 votes.

Should Mr. HAMILTON ask a renomination to the position of Representative, he will ascertain exactly the estimation in which he is held by the Democracy of Monroe County. His record in the Legislature is not pointed to with pride by the honest Democrats of the Banner County.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP ITEMS.

TRAIL RUN, O., January 20, 1885.

ER. SPIRIT: Republican badges are out of style.

The following is the report of the Frothing school: Enrollment—girls 23, boys 35, total 43; daily attendance, 43.

NATHAN HIXON, Teacher.

John Probst, of Illinois, is visiting at his uncle's. He does not like these rough hills very well; as for the people here, he thinks they are very sociable, especially the girls.

Miss Sate Fisher, from Brevelille, is visiting friends on Trail Run.

Protracted meeting will commence at the Locust Grove church Jan 25th. All denizens are cordially invited to attend.

Miss Lena Hoberg is lying very low with typhoid fever.

Mr. L. Borla and Wilson Hubbard, of Stieriville, are the guests of Mr. John Winter.

The man who said figures float lie evidently never watched the change on a newspaper bulletin board at election time.

It is the custom among the French to kiss the forehead and not the lips. When the American girls began to wear bangs they knew what they were about.

If you want to hear big yarns told go to S. A. Kieley's store.

MALAGA TOWNSHIP ITEMS.

JEROME, O., January 22, 1885.

ED. SPIRIT: Protracted meeting commenced in the M. E. Church in this place last Sunday. Rev. Mills in charge.

The President E. D. Rev. Payne, preacher, a very able sermon at the opening of the meeting.

The school is in a flourishing condition under the able management of Mr. Taggart, assisted by R. L. Morris.

Mr. Joshua Scott, of near this place, received a very painful injury to one of his hands by getting it caught in a corn mill while grinding feed for stock one day last week. Dr. G. W. Steward rendered the necessary surgical assistance.

We are sorry to have to chronicle the serious illness of Miss Jennie Arnold, daughter of Adam Arnold, Esq., of near Oak, with typhoid fever.

George Bohner and sons are getting the timber ready for their new steam sawing mill which they will erect next summer in Woodfield. They expect to be ready to grind by the first of September. They are good workmen and we wish them success in their undertaking.

Philip and Henry Neubert have their steam sawmill set up and are busy sawing lumber for W. J. Wilcox, near town. There is another set waiting for them on the Griffith farm a short distance west of this place.

William Gregg will have a sale next week preparatory to moving to Kansas. His many friends wish them success in their western home.

Wm. G. Burd has rented his farm. Mr. Budd and wife intend spending next summer visiting friends in the west.

W. E. Blair has rented his farm at Adair station on the railroad, consisting of seventy acres, for three years, at \$215 per year.

The steam mill at this place is kept busy and is doing good work.

Saw Mill Law.

Mr. Vernon Banner.

A curious case has just been decided in the Holmes county Common Pleas that will interest portable saw-mill men. The suit in replevin raised the question as to who owned the slabs sawed from the logs, the owner of the mill or the owner of the land on which the mill was set. The jury gave a verdict of \$1 in favor of the saw-mill owner. The costs in the case were over \$200.

Our Washington Letter.

Claim Agents—Pension Matters—How the Soldiers are Swindled—Special Examiners, &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., January 21st, 1885.

ED. SPIRIT: The investigation which has been in progress for three or four days before General Warner's committee, has developed some rather startling facts connected with recent pension legislation. It has been shown that the act of July 4, 1884, which will enable claim agents to squeeze over \$750,000 from claimants, whose claims were already on file when the law was enacted, and which increased the fee to \$35, in all cases in which contracts could be procured, was prepared by the Secretary of the Interior. The circumstances under which the bill was prepared are, to say the least, rather singular. At the last session, a bill relating to attorney's fees, known as the Rogers bill, was appended to an appropriation bill, and passed the House. This bill was intended to, and certainly would have, in a great measure, protected the soldier from the pension agent. But when this bill went to the Senate, the claim agents followed it up. The bill didn't suit them, of course—Nothing suits them that is in the interest of the soldier unless their interest is also advanced. When this Rogers bill went to the Senate, the Senate appropriation committee, under direction of Senator Logan, struck it off. It required, then, a conference on the part of each House, and during the time the bill was in conference committee, the claim agents got in their work. Lemmon, the publisher of the *National Tribune*, employed Boh Ingersoll and three or four other attorneys and lobbyists, and they went before the Secretary of the Interior. They argued their side of the case—they got the Secretary to present to the conference committee a bill, entirely acceptable to them, and recommend its passage. The conference committee adopted the bill as prepared, and it passed without examination, through both Houses a day or two before adjournment, and is now law. It is said that it cost Lemmon \$50,000 to get the law passed.

And now comes in the singular part of the business. Lemmon says he had full information of the situation of the bill in the conference committee, and knew that it was to be favorably reported. On the very day before it was reported, he succeeded in closing a contract with N. W. Fitzgerald, a claim agent who had been swindling some six months before, for the whole of Fitzgerald's business. It is claimed by Fitzgerald that he knew nothing about the proposed new law, and that he had known of it, instead of \$10,000, the price he got, he would not have taken \$50,000, for his business. In this purchase, Lemmon secured some 4,000 cases, and of this number probably 2,000 of them had been allowed but the fee had not been paid. The law of July 4th, which was the Pension office a collection agency for these state attorney fees, and Lemmon would get some \$20,000 for fees in cases in which he had nothing to do, and which had been allowed some years before. Besides, the law increased the fee from \$10 to \$35, and thus added more than \$1,250,000 to the fees already in the claim agents' hands, which must be paid out of the money due the pensioner. In order to enable Mr. Lemmon to enjoy the full benefit of the law, and reap the full advantage of his contract, the Secretary of the Interior made an order restoring Mr. Fitzgerald to practice, and this order was made the day before the law was passed and at his instigation.

On the face of the matter as now presented, the methods adopted in securing the passage of the act of July 4, are rather suspicious, and it will require some fine sawing to show that the legislation was not improperly procured.

At any rate, the bill is largely in favor of the claim agents in general and Geo. E. Lemmon in particular, and against the interest of the pensioners. I may take occasion to notice this matter again as the investigation proceeds.

SPECIAL EXAMINERS.

The committee on Payment of Pensions, Bonyon and Back Pay has also under investigation the conduct of the Special Examiners in the Pension office during the last election. Mr. testimony has yet been taken on this branch of the investigation, but the evidence taken before the Springer committee shows that Mr. Rathbone, the chief of the Examiners' Division, was in charge of an election bureau at Cincinnati for three or four weeks, and that several of those Special Examiners and Clerks in the Pension office were appointed and acted as Deputy Marshals there on election day.

There will be no difficulty in connecting some of the principal officers in the Special Examiners division with political work, and every one knows that Congressman Delley was at the head of the Republican committee in Ohio, but it is expected that the committee will discover some of the fine work done by the traveling pension agent, who flooded the country about election time. Out of the 390 Special Examiners in the whole United States during the months of October and November last, 101 of them were in Ohio, and 8 of this number are found in General Warner's District. And how many do you suppose were in Washington county on election day?

Only 7 of them, and one, by the name of Evans, a big head, in-dividual, standing about the polls in Woodfield. There will undoubtedly be enough discovered to bring a goodly number of these worthies within the spirit of President Cleveland's letter, and they will be compelled to pack their grip sacks shortly after the 4th of March. The evidence in this branch of the investigation will probably be given early next week.

PENSION AGENTS.

The most profitable business here in Washington is that of the pension claim agent—that is, it takes less brains, less money, less capital to run it successfully than any other business. There are millions in it, and the soldiers are the ones who furnish the millions.

There is in fact a regular organized pension lobby, which pursues its strength and influence any other lobby around the capital. The leaders of this lobby are here in Washington. They are all engaged in the pension claim agent business. They publish so-called soldiers papers to further legislation in the interest of the claim agent and to advertise his business. They attack public men who refuse to support their schemes in Congress. They prejudice the minds of the ex-soldiers against all who stand in the way of their schemes. These claim agents are now busily engaged in sending out petitions relating to the Mexican pension bill, and they are doing it with a vengeance. These petitions are printed and sent out from the offices of these so-called soldier papers, and are returned there by two or three

induced to sign them, and pay postage each way on them, and are then sent by the claim agents to members of Congress.

It is surprising to see how the soldiers are misled and deluded by such papers as the *National Tribune*—a mere silver-plated sheet published by a claim agent simply to advertise his business and to influence legislation in his interest. One would think that these papers could be taken out of their advertisements. But he don't do business that way. He not only does not pay for this advertisement but actually compels the soldiers to pay it, for he charges them one dollar a piece for his paper! It is preposterous that a paper published by such a man should be allowed to be taken out of their advertisements.

A few days ago General Warner took occasion to openly denounce the *National Tribune* and like agencies, and the batteries of the advertising sheet will now no doubt be opened against him. These papers speak no good word of any man who has been present at such a complimentary notice from one of them is a pretty sure indication that the individual so favored stands in with their schemes.

Myra Clark Gaines' Romantic.

Gen. Parley Pook's Romantic.

General Gaines, familiarly known as "the hero of Fort Erie," was not pleased when General Scott was promoted, although he was then upward of 80 years of age, and unfit for military duty. Tall, spare and erect, with snow-white hair and keen eyes, he presented a striking contrast to his small, vivacious and energetic wife, who was at that time one of the causes celebres of the United States. Amiable, courteous and affectionate, Mrs. Gaines became an heroic litigant, and went from Court to Court seeking to establish her rights as the widow of her father, Daniel Clark. Mr. Clark was in his day one of the most ambitious young men of New Orleans, who divided the confidence and respect of the people with Governor Claiborne. He was a high spirited, ambitious young Irishman, full of energy and enterprise. One day he was elected the first delegate to Congress from Louisiana, when he forgot the vows to his wife, who had not, at the time of his marriage to her, been divorced from her first husband, a confederate named DeGrange. Their child was Myra Clark, who was born in 1810.

Myra Clark, who was born in 1810, was a Washingtonian, and became infatuated with the beautiful Miss Catron, of Baltimore, and he returned to New Orleans determined to have his marriage with Madame DeGrange pronounced illegal that he might wed Miss Catron. Presumably her husband, unfortunately, died before this marriage was consummated, and she was left a widow, during which he repented and sought to make reparation to Myra by making a will in her favor, in which he acknowledged her as his legitimate daughter. When shortly afterward he died his will could not be found, and his previous one was produced, which contained no recognition of Myra. Under this will his real estate in the city of New Orleans was administered on and sold. Nor did his daughter Myra, then a child, know anything about her parentage and history until she had grown up and become a widow, and six years after she commenced the prosecution of her claim to be recognized as the legitimate daughter and heiress of Daniel Clark. This she continued, and when, after the death of Mr. Whitney, General Gaines addressed her, she consented to become his wife only after he had promised to second her litigation. The great number of persons interested to defeat her, and their large means, rendered the contest apparently an unequal one. But what has been wanting in means, influence and great array of legal talent has been made up by the singular heroism, pertinacity, patience and indomitable will of this remarkable lady.

THE RAIL.

Action of the Inauguration Executive Committee Relative to Tickets.

The action of the Executive Committee of the Inauguration Ceremonies at Washington, in designating the Baltimore and Ohio ticket offices in the principal cities, East and West, as special depositories for the sale of Inauguration tickets, cannot but prove of great advantage, as heretofore tickets could not be obtained for the ball until after arrival at the national capital. Everybody knows where the B. & O. offices are in the leading cities: 83 Clark at Chicago; 5 N. First, in Columbus; 173 Walnut at Cincinnati; 136 S. Illinois at Indianapolis; 101 N. 4th St. in St. Louis; 152 W. Baltimore st. in Baltimore. Letters relative to the ball tickets addressed to the B. & O. ticket agent at any of the addresses given, or to ticket agent B. & O. office Louisville, Whatsoever Zanesville, Newburg, Sandusky, Cumberland or Frederick, will receive prompt attention. At the offices named, those who desire can purchase the ball tickets at the same time as they do their railroad tickets; while those who may want them as souvenirs do not have to send to Washington for them. Preparations for the inauguration ceremonies are being carried forward with the determination to make them memorable. The Baltimore and Ohio, as the only direct line from the West into Washington, has extended every facility to the executive and other committees in shaping matters as to bringing about complete success in every particular. The B. & O. has announced the lowest rates ever made for an inauguration, in most instances less than half the rates for the round trip, with a limit on the tickets of the most satisfactory length. By the B. & O.'s recently put on fast train schedule, the noted Pullman make the run through to Washington, from all points, from one to six hours quicker than any of the limited trains on other lines. Not a nickel extra is charged for the fast time, which is directly to the contrary of the rule followed by other lines with their limited trains for upon what is asked for by one who can travel, and must take sleeping cars through, whether wishing so to do or not. On the B. & O. one exercises the good old American custom of going as he pleases. Trains run through solid, no change of cars of any class, and pay only for what is asked for by one who can travel, and must take sleeping cars through, whether wishing so to do or not. On the B. & O. one exercises the good old American custom of going as he pleases. Trains run through solid, no change of cars of any class, and pay only for what is asked for by one who can travel, and must take sleeping cars through, whether wishing so to do or not. On the B. & O. one exercises the good old American custom of going as he pleases. 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